

(19) World Intellectual Property Organization
International Bureau



(43) International Publication Date
15 March 2001 (15.03.2001)

PCT

(10) International Publication Number
WO 01/18739 A1

(51) International Patent Classification⁷: **G06K 9/00,**
G06F 17/30

(21) International Application Number: PCT/US00/24516

(22) International Filing Date:
1 September 2000 (01.09.2000)

(25) Filing Language: English

(26) Publication Language: English

(30) Priority Data:
09/390,089 3 September 1999 (03.09.1999) US

(63) Related by continuation (CON) or continuation-in-part
(CIP) to earlier application:
US 09/390,089 (CON)
Filed on 3 September 1999 (03.09.1999)

(71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): **MEDI-**
CAL ONLINE, INC. [US/US]; 99 Hayden Avenue, Suite
360, Lexington, MA 02421 (US).

(72) Inventors; and

(75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only): **LU, Michael, Y.**

[US/US]; 118 Kendall Road, Lexington, MA 02421 (US).
CHEN, Ziqiang [CN/US]; 23 Cadogan Way, Nashua,
NH 03062 (US). **YOU, Jiangshen** [CN/US]; 99 Hayden
Avenue, Lexington, MA 02421 (US). **XIONG, Xiao-Jin**
[CA/US]; 5 Baron Park Lane, #2, Burlington, MA 01803
(US). **LUO, Hongguang** [CN/US]; 99 Hayden Avenue,
Lexington, MA 02421 (US). **FISHER, Anthony** [US/US];
99 Hayden Avenue, Lexington, MA 02421 (US). **LIU,**
Bing [CN/US]; 19 Irene Street, Burlington, MA 02421
(US). **XIE, Binglin** [CN/US]; 772 Water Street, Apt. A,
Fitchburg, MA 01420 (US). **Ji, Jing** [CN/US]; 11 Berrin-
ton Road, Leominster, MA 01453 (US). **CHEATHAM,**
Thomas [US/US]; 99 Hayden Avenue, Lexington, MA
02421 (US).

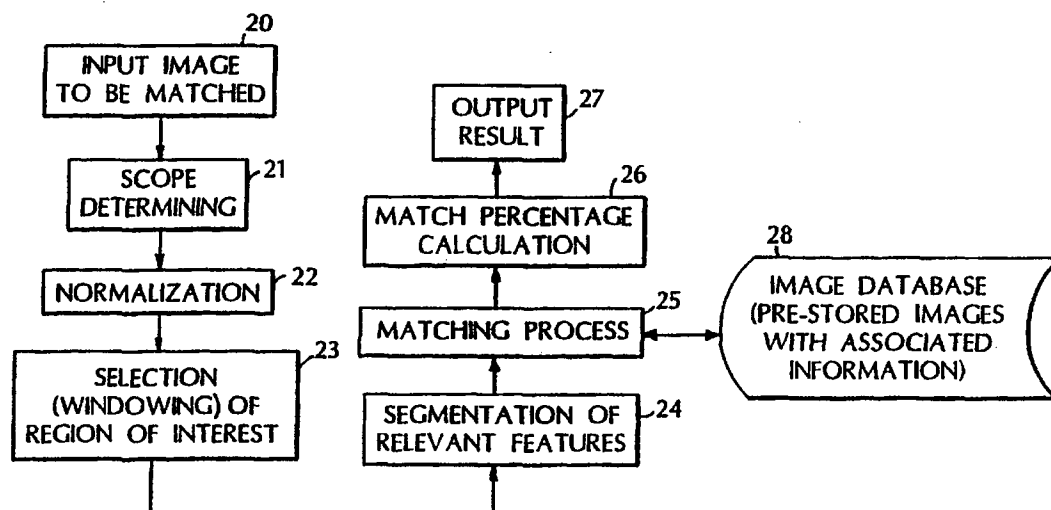
(74) Agent: **FEIGENBAUM, David, L.**; Fish & Richardson
P.C., 225 Franklin Street, Boston, MA 02110-2804 (US).

(81) Designated States (*national*): AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU,
AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ,
DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR,
HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR,
LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ,
NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM,
TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW.

(84) Designated States (*regional*): ARIPO patent (GH, GM,
KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian

[Continued on next page]

(54) Title: **SEARCHING FOR IMAGES ELECTRONICALLY**



(57) Abstract: A method of searching for images electronically includes receiving a reference image (20) that contains a version of a common feature shared with other images. A portion of the reference image that includes a version of the feature is selected (23) and indexing information is determined based on the selected portion. The determined index information is matched (25) against stored sets of indexing information (28), each set of which is associated with one of the other images.



WO 01/18739 A1



patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the beginning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.

Published:

— *With international search report.*

SEARCHING FOR IMAGES ELECTRONICALLYBackground of the Invention

The invention relates to searching for images electronically.

5 Images provide useful visual records of features contained in them. A family photograph is a record of the members of the family, a chest X-ray is a record of the organs or tumors in the chest, and a magnetic resonance image is a record of structures or functionality of
10 biological tissues.

Image records can take various forms including paintings, photographs, X-ray images, computed tomography (CT) images, electrocardiographs (ECG), positron emission tomography (PET) images, single photon emission computed
15 tomography (SPECT) images, and magnetic resonance images (MR images). The records are often grouped together in a collection such as a photo album, a book, a folder, or a database.

It is often necessary to compare the images in a
20 collection to a reference image to determine which images are similar to the reference image. For example, when identifying a suspect from a collection of mug shots one compares the recalled image of the suspect with the various mug shots in the book.

25

Summary of the Invention

The invention electronically matches images in a collection in order of their similarity to a reference image. The images contain different versions of a common
30 feature and the ranking is based on information derived from the images about the version of the common feature associated with the image. For example, a collection of tattoos of crosses could be matched against a reference tattoo of a cross based on such information as the size of
35 the tattoo, its location on a persons's body, and its color characteristics.

One application of the invention is in quickly

comparing single-modality or multi-modality radiological images. For example, doctors can electronically search through a collection of chest X-ray images for past patients who had similar tumors to the tumor in an X-ray
5 image from a current patient. The medical history of the past patients with similar tumors can be used to determine the prognosis and the treatment options for the current patient.

Other applications include identifying criminal
10 suspects by comparing their identifying characteristics to those in stored images of known criminals. For example, a suspect whose tattooed arm was captured in an image by a security camera could be identified by matching the tattoo against a database of images of known criminals with
15 tattooed arms.

Other advantages and features will become apparent from the following description and from the claims.

In one general aspect of the invention, a method of searching for images electronically includes receiving a
20 reference image that contains a version of a common feature shared with other images. A portion of the reference image that includes a version of the feature is selected and index information is determined based on the selected portion. The determined index information is
25 matched against stored sets of index information, each set of which is associated with one of the other images.

Embodiments of the invention may include one or more of the following. The index information may include the location of the portion in the reference image, the
30 size of the portion, or pixel properties of the portion (for example its gray-scale or color levels).

The method may include extracting a representation of the version of the common feature. Extracted index information may be determined based on the extracted
35 representation. The extracted index information may be matched against sets of stored extracted index information, each set of which is associated with one of

said other images. The extracted index information may include, the location of the extracted representation in the reference image, the size of the extracted representation, or the pixel properties of extracted representation (for example its gray-scale or color levels).

The method may include receiving additional information associated with the reference image and matching the additional information with sets of stored additional information. Each set of said stored additional information may be associated with one of the other images. The matching of the portions may be limited to less than all of the sets of stored index information based on the additional information.

The common feature may include an organism's tissue. The additional information may be information about the type tissue represented in the reference image, or descriptive information about the organism whose tissue is represented in the image (e.g., the organism's age, weight, state of health, or smoking habits). The additional information may include information about the storage format of the reference image.

The other images may be stored, for example, in a database server. The reference image may be added to the database server to make it available to subsequent searches. The reference image may be normalized to conform to the stored images prior to said selecting. The normalization may include scaling or altering the image storage format.

The reference image may be received on a communication channel, such as the Internet or an intranet. Each set of stored index information may be assigned a score depending on the matching. The results of the matching may be presented, through a web server, in order of how closely they match the reference image index information.

In another general aspect, the invention relates to

a system for presenting images electronically that includes a first input communication interface equipped to receive a reference image. The reference image includes a version of a common feature that is shared with other
5 images. A first selection module is configured to select a portion of the reference image containing the version of the common feature. The selection module also determines index information based on the selection. A first
10 matching module is configured to match the index information against sets of stored index information. Each set of stored index information is associated with one of the other images.

Embodiments of the invention may contain one or more of the following. The system may include an
15 extractor module which is equipped to extract a representation of the reference version of the common feature from the selected portion. The feature extractor module may also be equipped to determine extracted index information based on the extraction. The matching module
20 may match the extracted index information against sets of stored extracted index information. Each set of said stored extracted index information may be associated with one of the other images.

The system may be equipped to receive additional
25 information associated with the reference image. The matching module may match said additional information against sets of stored additional information. Each set of stored additional information may be associated with one of the other images. The matching module may limit
30 the matching to less than all of the sets of stored index information based on the additional reference information.

The common features may be tissues of an organism and the additional reference information may be about the organism. The additional information may also be about
35 the reference image.

The system may include a normalizing module configured to normalize the reference image to conform to

the other images prior to the selecting. The normalizing may include scaling or changing format of the image.

The communication module may be the Internet or an intranet. The system could include an output

5 communication module, such as a web server, to provide access to the results of the matching. The system may present the results in order of how closely they match said indexing information. The system could include a data module, such as a database server, for storing the
10 other images. The results may provide access to the other images that correspond to the sets of other indexing information. The data module may be configured to add the reference image to the other reference images to make it available to subsequent searches.

15 At least one of the modules may be implemented in a computer program executed on a processor. The processor may execute computer programs associated with more than one module. Alternatively, one program associated with a module may be executed on more than one processor.

20 Different modules could be executed on processors on different computers. The computers may communicate with each other through the Internet or through an intranet. The web server may communicate with the modules of the system through CGI, ISAPI, NSAPI.

25 The system may include a second set of input communication interface, selection module, and matching module that is equipped to process a search request when the first set is unavailable, for example, when the first set is processing another search request.

30

Detailed Description

FIG. 1 is a screenshot of a web browser user interface to the search server.

FIG. 2 shows the communication link between multiple
35 concurrent users and the search server.

FIG. 3 is a flow chart of the technique used to compare an input image to stored images.

FIG. 4 shows the subsystems of the search server.

FIG. 5 shows a chest X-ray of a tumor, a region of interest (ROI) including the tumor, a segment of the tumor extracted from the ROI.

5 Fig. 5' shows a set of MR T2 images that is similar to the images in FIG. 5.

FIG. 6 shows the information used in a search.

FIG. 7 shows reference patient information and different matching records from the data bank.

10 FIG. 8 shows a searching system that uses multiple computers to provide searching functionality.

In diagnostic procedures, it is often useful for a doctor to compare a reference radiological image from a patient, such as the X-ray image 53 shown in Fig. 5, to
15 documented images from other patients. Such a comparison could be part of a search for medical cases similar to that of the patient. The similar cases can be used to determine a course of treatment.

The doctor initiates such a search using a web
20 browser, shown in Fig. 1, by typing the search server's uniform resource location (URL) in the location box 7 and striking the enter key on his computer keyboard. This causes the web browser to load a search web page 10 on the browser. The search web page 10 is provided from a central
25 server 14 (shown in Fig. 2) by way of the Internet 15.

Once the search web page is loaded, the doctor enters the name of the patient's image file in box 1 along with other information about the reference image in boxes 2, 63, 64, and 65. The patient's image file is, for
30 example, an electronic file that is stored on the hard disk of the local computer. The image type, such as X-ray or MRI, is entered in box 2. The image storage format, such as DICOM, GIF, JPEG, or BMP, is entered in box 63. The section of the patient's body portrayed in the image (e.g.
35 chest) is entered in box 64. And the feature to base the search on is entered in input 65. The search shown in Figure 1 thus represents a request for a search of chest

X-rays based on a reference tumor.

The doctor can also enter a confidential identifier in box 5, which associates images from a specific patient to related images of the same patient without disclosing the personal identity of the patient. The doctor can enter other information about the patient in boxes 6, 7, 8, and 9. The additional information can be used to narrow the image search to a relevant demographic category. Possible examples of additional information are whether or not the patient smokes (box 9), the patient's diagnosis (box 8), and the patient's weight (box 7).

The doctor can also enter the name of the patient's health plan in box 3 and a patient ID given by the health plan in box 4. This information can be used to bill the patient's health plan for the image search. To preserve the anonymity of the patient, the system does not link this billing information with the patient's images.

After entering all the relevant information, the doctor has the option of having the search match the records on the search server with either the reference image only or with both the reference image and the additional information. To match the records with the image only, the doctor clicks on button 11. Otherwise, the doctor clicks on button 12.

As shown in FIG. 2, multiple concurrent users 13, 18, and 19 can be connected to the search server 14 via the Internet 15. User 13's search requests 16 and search results 17 are transmitted over the Internet 15 to and from the server 14. The other users 18, and 19 are also communicating with the server. Another user 71 is connected to the search server 14 via an intranet 72. A doctor who has physical access to the search server may submit his search and receive the results directly on the search server 14 without using either the Internet 15 or the Intranet 72.

As shown in FIG. 3, upon the server 14 receiving the

patient's image file and its associated information (step 20), the scope of the search is determined (step 21) based on classification information entered by the doctor about the —patient's image. In the example of figure 1, the
5 search scope would be limited to chest X-ray images containing tumors based on the information in boxes 2, 64, and 65. If the doctor opted to have the search also match the additional patient information by clicking on button 12, the search scope would also be limited to the class of
10 images from male smokers. The classification restricts the scope of the matching so that only images in the search server that meet the classification are considered. This assures that meaningful results are obtained in real-time.

The input image and the associated classification
15 information then undergo a feature-based matching procedure described below. First, the image is normalized (step 22) so that it is represented in a scale and image format consistent with a common format used for the images on the search server. Possible common image formats include BMP,
20 JPEG, and GIF. In the example of figure 1, the doctor selects the format of his input image in box 63. The search server 14 is also capable of detecting the input format if the doctor does not fill box 63. Incompatible patient image files are converted to the common format
25 before they are matched.

Depending on the nature of the initial image, the normalized image could contain irrelevant tissue in addition to the feature that is relevant to the search. For example, Figure 5 shows a normalized chest X-ray 53
30 depicting a tumor 66. However, in addition to the tumor 66 the X-ray 53 shows the patient's arms 67-68 and neck 69, which are irrelevant to the matching. To reduce the amount of irrelevant tissue, the normalized image is windowed to locate a small region of interest (ROI) 54 (step 23 in
35 figure 3) containing the relevant feature (in this case the tumor 66).

Certain properties obtained during the location of the ROI 54 are useful in the search procedure because they are indicative of characteristics of the relevant feature 66. For example, the location of the ROI 54 in the patient's image 53 (represented by the horizontal coordinate 59 and the vertical coordinate 58 from the top left corner of the image) reflects the location of the tumor 66 in the X-ray. The width 60 and the height 57 of the ROI 54 indicate the size of the tumor 66. Pixel properties in the ROI 54 such as its gray scale properties and its local structure are indicative of the properties on and around the tumor.

The selected ROI 54 from step 23 then has the relevant feature segmented (step 24) to yield an image segment 55 that includes even fewer pixels than the ROI that are associated with tissue that is irrelevant to the search. For example, in Figure 5, the ROI 54 still contains additional irrelevant tissue around the tumor 66. Step 24 segments the relevant feature 66 from the irrelevant tissues to yield image segment 55 that only depicts the feature of interest 66. The location and the size of the tumor 66 are determined from the segment 55 and used in subsequent matching (step 25).

Two different methods can be used to segment the feature of interest. The first is the statistical method which is illustrated in *IEEE Trans. Medical Imaging*, vol. 13, pp. 441-449. This method does not require human intervention and is therefore better suited for an automatic search server. Alternatively, the dynamic active contour model in *IEEE Trans. Medical Imaging*, vol. 16, pp.199-209 could be used when the doctor requires more control over the segmentation process. The search server allows the doctor to select from the two methods depending on his needs. The search server could be configured to use other methods of segmentation.

Information 73 (Fig. 6) determined from the

location, size, and properties of the ROI 54 and the segment 55 is used to match (step 25) the patient's reference image 53 with stored images. Matching the information instead of the images reduces the matching
5 time, allowing the matching to be implemented in real-time.

A correlation algorithm, described in the *Journal of Computer Assisted Tomography*, vol. 16, pp. 620-633, 1993, is used to match the determined information 73 about the feature of interest 66 to an index 77 containing sets of
10 information 74-76 determined from images stored in the database 28. As a result of the matching, each entry 74-76 in the index 77 is assigned a matching percentage score (step 26) that is based on its similarity to the determined information 73. The scores of the entries 74-76 indicate
15 the similarity between the image associated with the entry and the patient's image. An implementation of the procedure described above can match several hundred patients' reference images against several million stored images in one second.

20 The database images corresponding to entries in the index 77 that produce higher match percentages with a reference image are presented to the doctor (step 27), along with their corresponding match percentages as a result of the search. Such a result set for a search of
25 brain tumor images is shown in figure 7. It contains different brain tumor images 57, 58, 59, and 60 along with their matching percentages which are 99%, 98%, 93%, and 89% respectively. Additionally, the doctor has the option of requesting images with lower matching percentages by
30 clicking on button 70. To reduce the load on the search server, it can be configured so that doctors only have access to images that meet a minimum match percentage.

The doctor can fine tune the search results by running broader or narrower searches as needed. For
35 instance, if the search yields insufficient results, the doctor can broaden the search scope by reloading the search

page 10 and entering less information in the boxes 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9. For example, the doctor might clear box 9 so that the search also returns images from patients who do not smoke. The doctor can also opt to search on the image
5 only by clicking on button 11. Alternatively, if the search yields a lot of irrelevant information, the doctor can narrow the search by reloading the search page and entering more information in the boxes 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9. For example, the doctor can specify that the patient has
10 been diagnosed with a malignant lung tumor in box 8 to exclude images from patients with benign tumors.

The search server 52, shown in figure 4 comprises: a web server 29, a database management system 35 and image manipulation modules 31-34. The search server components
15 can be run on physically separate computers that are connected to each other by a local area network (LAN) or even the Internet.

The web server 29, which could be implemented on a Sun Workstation, comprises a request receiving module 30
20 and a data serving module 36. The web server modules communicate with the rest of the search server via common gateway interface (CGI), information server application programming interface (ISAPI), Netscape server application programming interface (NSAPI), or any other protocol for
25 communicating between a web server and a client or server application.

The database management system 35 comprises data 38 and a data comparing and matching module 37. An Oracle VIR can be used as the database management system. The data
30 stored in the database includes collections of normalized images 41, selected ROI 42, segmented features 43, additional image information 40, and an obtained data index 39.

Upon receiving data 44 from a doctor, the request
35 receiving module 30 of the web server 29 conveys the data 45 to the scope module 31 to determine the scope of the

search. The image 46 is then normalized by the normalizing module 32 before being windowed by the ROI selection module 33 to locate the ROI and obtained information 48. The relevant features 49 are extracted from the ROI 48 by the segmentation module 34 to derive an image segment and additional obtained information 49.

The additional information from the doctor 52, the normalized image 47, the selected ROI and obtained information 48, the segmented image and the additional information 49 are then conveyed to the comparing module 37 of the database management system 35. The database management system matches the data 38 to the conveyed information and assigns a matching percentage to each data record. The matched data 50 from the database management system 35 is then delivered to the data serving module 51 for eventual delivery to the doctor.

The database management system can also be configured so that the patient's image, the ROI, the segmented image, and the obtained additional information are added to the database so that they are available for later searches.

The search server functionality is often provided by multiple computers that are connected to each other in a local TCP/IP network 90, as shown in FIG. 8. The server computers are divided into two tiers: tier II 88 and tier III 89. Tier II 88 comprises web servers 83-85 which receive search requests from the users 78-82 and Tier III 89 comprises images servers 86, 87 which perform the requested searches. The web servers 83-85 could be Sun Microsystems computers running Netscape Web Server Software and the image servers 86, 87 could be Sun Microsystems computers running Oracle 8i.

The search requests are assigned to the web servers 83-85 in a round-robin fashion such that each search request is only received by one web server. Such a web request scheme can be implemented by commercially available

DNS servers such as MetaDNS by Metainfo Inc. For example, a web request from user 78 may be assigned to web server 83 which would then transmit the request to the image server with the lightest load. Oracle Application Server can be
5 used to determine which image server has the lightest load.

Other embodiments are within the following claims. For example, the searching of the database could be done by any health care provider, by a patient, by a researcher or by any other party. The website on which the search is
10 requested could be a health care portal providing a variety of other features and could be accessible to anyone with access to the World Wide Web.

Similar approaches could be used for other kinds of images in which features can be extracted for rapid
15 comparison with similar common features of a large body of other images. The images could include military images, machine vision images and criminal investigation images, to name but a few.

The search server may be used to identify a suspect
20 by comparing his identifying characteristics to those in stored images of known criminals. For example, a suspect whose tattooed arm was captured in an image by a security camera could be identified by matching the tattoo on his arm against a database of images of known criminals with
25 tattooed arms.

Alternatively, the search server may be used to electronically search through an electronic archive of images to see if the archive contains prior images of a historical monument in a current image. The prior images
30 could be compared to the current image to see if the historical monument was in need of repair.

What is claimed is:

CLAIMS

1. A method comprising:

receiving a reference image that includes a version
of a common feature shared with other images;

5 selecting a portion of said reference image that
includes a version of the feature;

determining index information based on said portion
of said reference image; and

10 matching said determined index information against
stored sets of index information, each set of said stored
index information being associated with one of said other
images.

2. The method of claim 1 further comprising:

15 extracting a representation of the version of the
common feature;

determining extracted index information based on
said extracted representation; and

20 matching said extracted index information against
sets of stored extracted index information, each set of
said extracted index information being associated with one
of said other images.

3. The method of claim 1 wherein said index
25 information includes the location of the portion in the
reference image.

4. The method of claim 1 wherein said index
information includes the size of the portion.

30

5. The method of claim 1 wherein said index
information includes pixel properties of said portion.

6. The method of claim 5 wherein said pixel
35 properties include gray-scale levels.

7. The method of claim 5 wherein said pixel properties include color levels.

8. The method of claim 2 wherein said extracted index information includes the location of the extracted representation in the reference image.

9. The method of claim 2 wherein said extracted index information includes the size of the extracted representation.

10. The method of claim 2 wherein said extracted index information comprises pixel properties of said extracted representation.

11. The method of claim 10 wherein said pixel properties include gray-scale levels.

12. The method of claim 10 wherein said pixel properties include color levels.

13. The method of claim 1 further comprising: receiving additional information associated with said reference image.

14. The method of claim 13 further comprising matching said additional information with sets of stored additional information, each set of said stored additional information being associated with one of said other images.

15. The method of claim 13 further comprising limiting said matching to less than all of said sets of stored indexing information based on said additional information.

16. The method of claim 13 wherein said common feature comprises tissue of an organism.

17. The method of claim 16 wherein said additional reference information comprises information about the type of tissue represented in the reference image.

18. The method of claim 13 wherein said additional reference information comprises information about storage format of the reference image.

19. The method of claim 16 wherein said additional reference information comprises descriptive information about the organism whose tissue is represented by the image.

20. The method of claim 19 wherein said descriptive information comprises the age of the organism.

21. The method of claim 19 where said descriptive information comprises the weight of the organism.

22. The method of claim 19 where said descriptive information comprises the state of health of the organism.

23. The method of claim 19 where said descriptive information comprises habits of the organism.

24. The method of claim 23 wherein said habits include whether or not the organism is a smoker.

25. The method of claim 1 further comprising storing said other images.

26. The method of claim 25 further comprising storing said reference image.

27. The method of claim 25, wherein said storing is done in a database server.

5 28. The method of claim 1 further comprising normalizing said reference image to conform to said other images prior to said selecting.

29. The method of claim 28 wherein said
10 normalizing includes scaling.

30. The method of claim 28 wherein said normalizing includes changing the image storage format.

15 31. The method of claim 1, wherein said reference image is received on a communication channel.

32. The method of claim 31, wherein said communication channel comprises the Internet.
20

33. The method of claim 1, wherein said communication channel comprises an intranet.

34. The method of claim 1 further comprising
25 providing access to results of said matching.

35. The method of claim 34, wherein said access to the results of the matching is provided through a web server.
30

36. The method of claim 34, wherein said results are presented in order of how closely they match.

37. The method of claim 1, wherein each of said
35 sets of stored index information is assigned a score depending on said matching.

38. A system comprising:

a first input communication interface equipped to receive a reference image, said reference image including
5 a version of a common feature shared with other images;

a first selection module configured to select a portion of said reference image containing said version of said common feature, said selection module also determining index information based on said selection;

10 a first matching module configured to match the index information against sets of stored index information, each set of said stored portion index information being associated with one of said other images.

15 39. The system of claim 38 further comprising an extractor module equipped to extract a representation of said reference version of said common feature from said selected portion, said feature extractor module also
20 equipped to determine extracted index information based on said extraction, wherein:

said matching module is further configured to match said extracted index information against sets of stored extracted index information, each set of said stored
25 extracted index information being associated with one of said other images.

40. The system of claim 38 wherein:

said system is equipped to receive additional
30 information associated with said reference image.

41. The system of claim 40 wherein said matching module is further configured to match said additional information against sets of stored additional information,
35 each set of said stored additional information being associated with one of said other images.

42. The system of claim 40 wherein said matching module is configured to limit said matching to less than all of said sets of stored index information based on said
5 additional reference information.

43. The system of claim 40 wherein said common features are tissues of an organism.

10 44. The system of claim 43 wherein said additional reference information is about said organism.

45. The system of claim 43 wherein said additional reference information is about said reference image.

15 46. The system of claim 38 further comprising a normalizing module configured to normalize said reference image to conform to said other images prior to said selecting.

20 47. The system of claim 46 wherein said normalizing module is configured to scale said reference image.

25 48. The system of claim 46 wherein said normalizing module is configured to change the image storage format.

49. The system of claim 38, wherein said input
30 communication module comprises the Internet.

50. The system of claim 38, wherein said input communication module comprises an intranet.

51. The system of claim 38 further comprising an output communication module for providing access to the results of said matching.

5 52. The system of claim 51, wherein said output communication module comprises a web server.

53. The system of claim 51, wherein said system is configured to present results in order of how closely they
10 match said indexing information.

54. The system of claim 51 further comprising a data module for storing said other images.

15 55. The system of claim 54, wherein said data module comprises a database server.

56. The system of claim 54 wherein said results are configured to provide access to said other images that
20 correspond to said sets of stored indexing information.

57. The system of claim 54 wherein said data module is configured to add said reference image to said stored reference images.

25 58. The system of claim 38 wherein at least one of said modules is implemented in a computer program.

59. The system of claim 58 wherein said computer
30 program is executed on a processor.

60. The system of claim 59 wherein said processor executes computer programs associated with more than one module.

35

61. The system of claim 58 wherein said computer program is executed on more than one processor.

62. The system of claim 58 wherein different
5 modules are executed on processors on different computers.

63. The system of claim 62 wherein said computers communicate with each other through the Internet.

10 64. The system of claim 62 wherein said computers communicate with each other through an Intranet.

65. The system of claim 52 wherein said web server
15 communicates with one of said modules of the system via CGI.

66. The system of claim 52 wherein said web server communicates with one of said modules of the system via
20 ISAPI.

67. The system of claim 56 wherein said web server communicates with one of said modules of the system via
NSAPI.

25 68. The system of claim 38 further comprising a second input communication interface equipped to receive a reference image, said second input communication interface being configured to receive a reference image when said
30 first communication interface is unavailable.

69. The system of claim 38 further comprising a second selection module configured to select a portion of said reference image containing said version of said
35 common feature, said second selection module being configured to select said portion when said first

selection module is unavailable.

70. The system of claim 38 further comprising a
second matching module configured to match the indexing
5 information against sets of stored indexing information,
said second matching module being configured to match said
indexing information when said first matching module is
unavailable.

10

71. The system of claim 68 wherein said first
communication interface is unavailable because it is
receiving another reference image.

15

72. The system of claim 69 wherein said first
selection module is unavailable because it is selecting a
portion from another reference image.

20

73. The system of claim 70 wherein said first
matching module is unavailable because it is matching a
set of indexing information from another reference image.

Netscape
File Edit View Window Help

Back Forward Reload Home Search Netscape Print Security Stop

Bookmarks Location: file:///F:/My Documents/dlf/healthon.html

CaseLaw Patents Legal People Yellow Pages Download New & Cool Channels

healthon.com
CORPORATION

To find other images similar to your image file name below
And click search.

Image File: **1**

Image type: **2**

Image format: **63**

Body Section: **64**

Feature depicted: **65**

Please enter billing information below

Health Plan: **3**

Health Plan ID: **4**

Please enter additional patient information below

ID: **5**

Age: **6**

Weight (lbs): **7**

Diagnosis: **8**

Smoker? **9**

11 **12**

Document Done

Start Lotus cc.. Softsolid WordPerf WWP Print WordPerf F:\My Doc Net scape

3:59 PM

10

FIG. 1

2/8

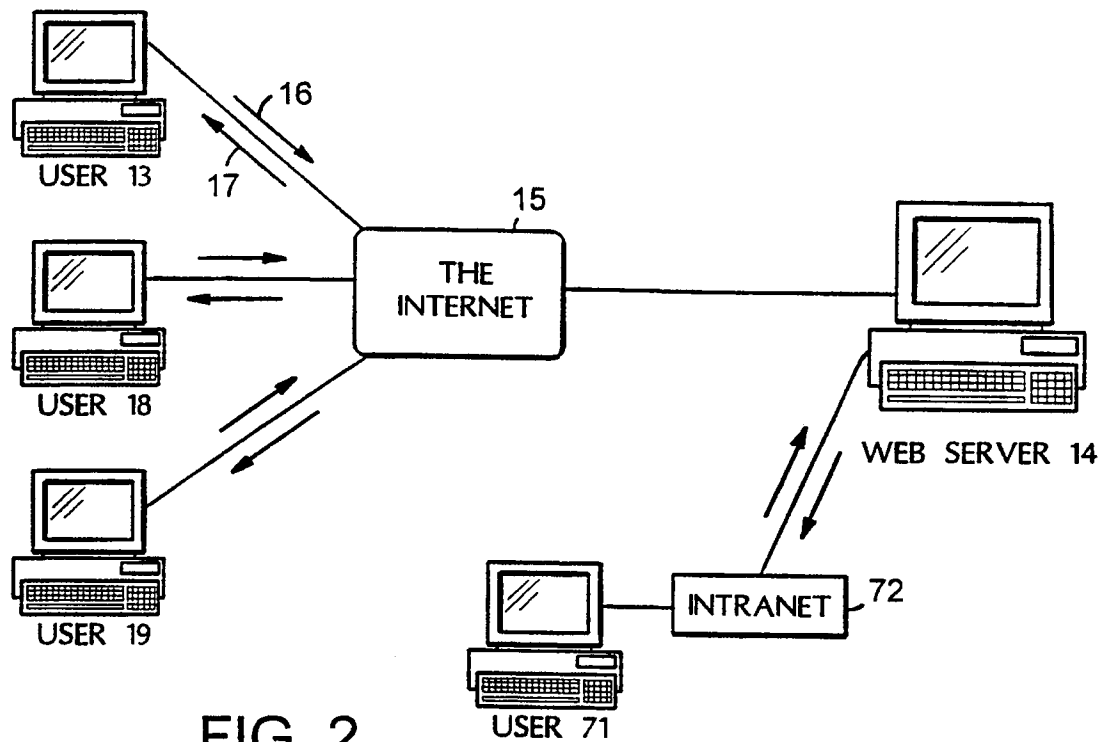


FIG. 2

3/8

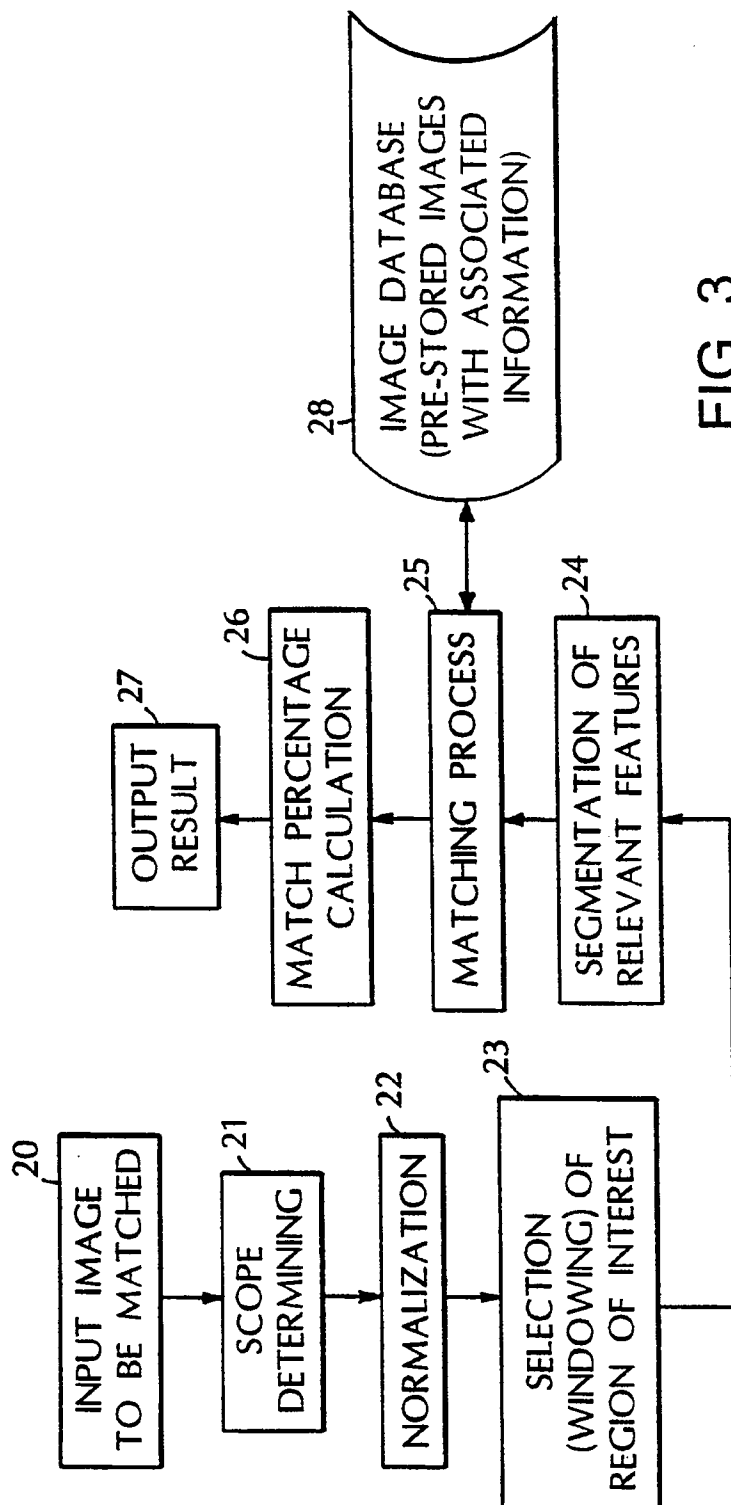


FIG. 3

4/8

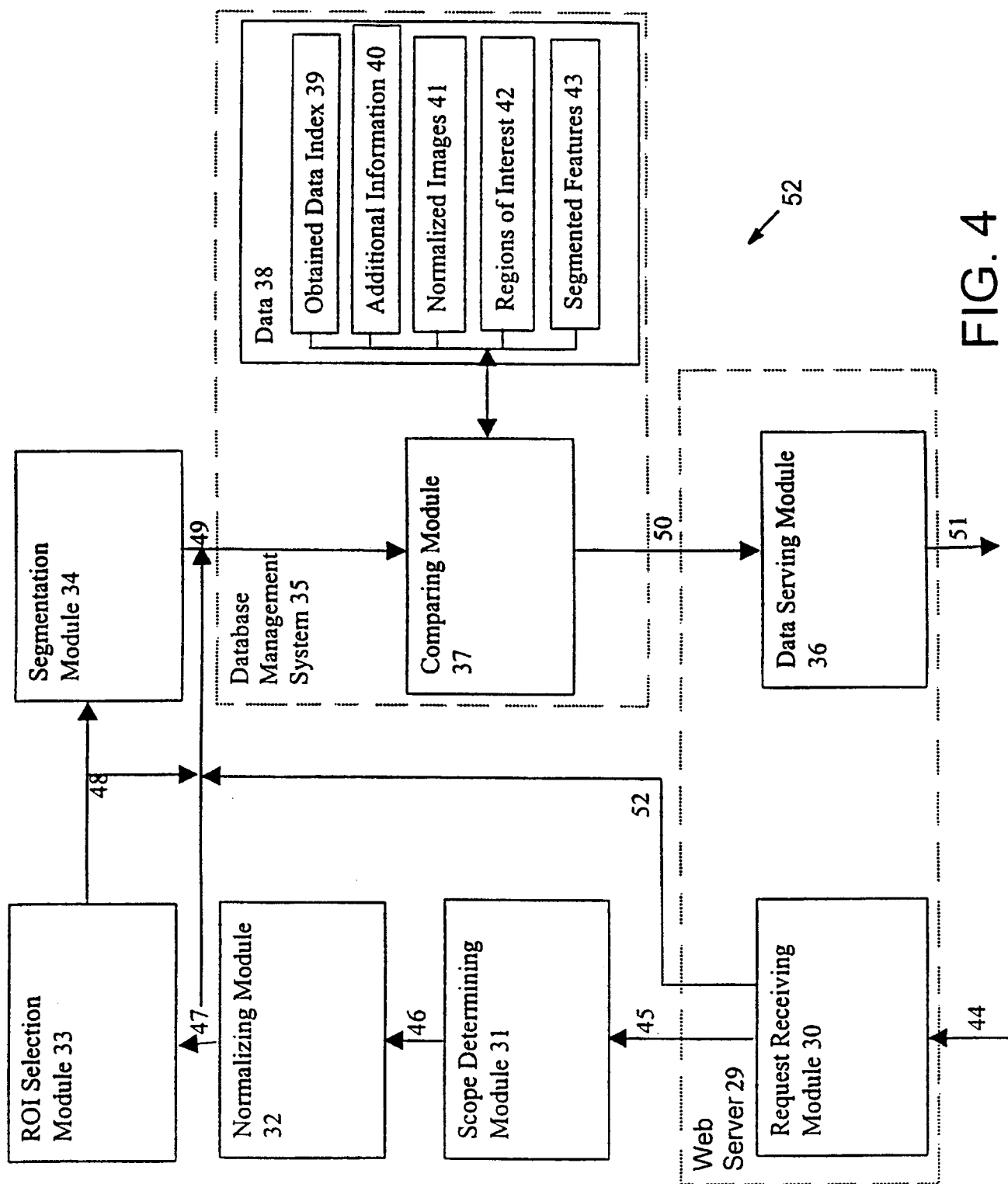
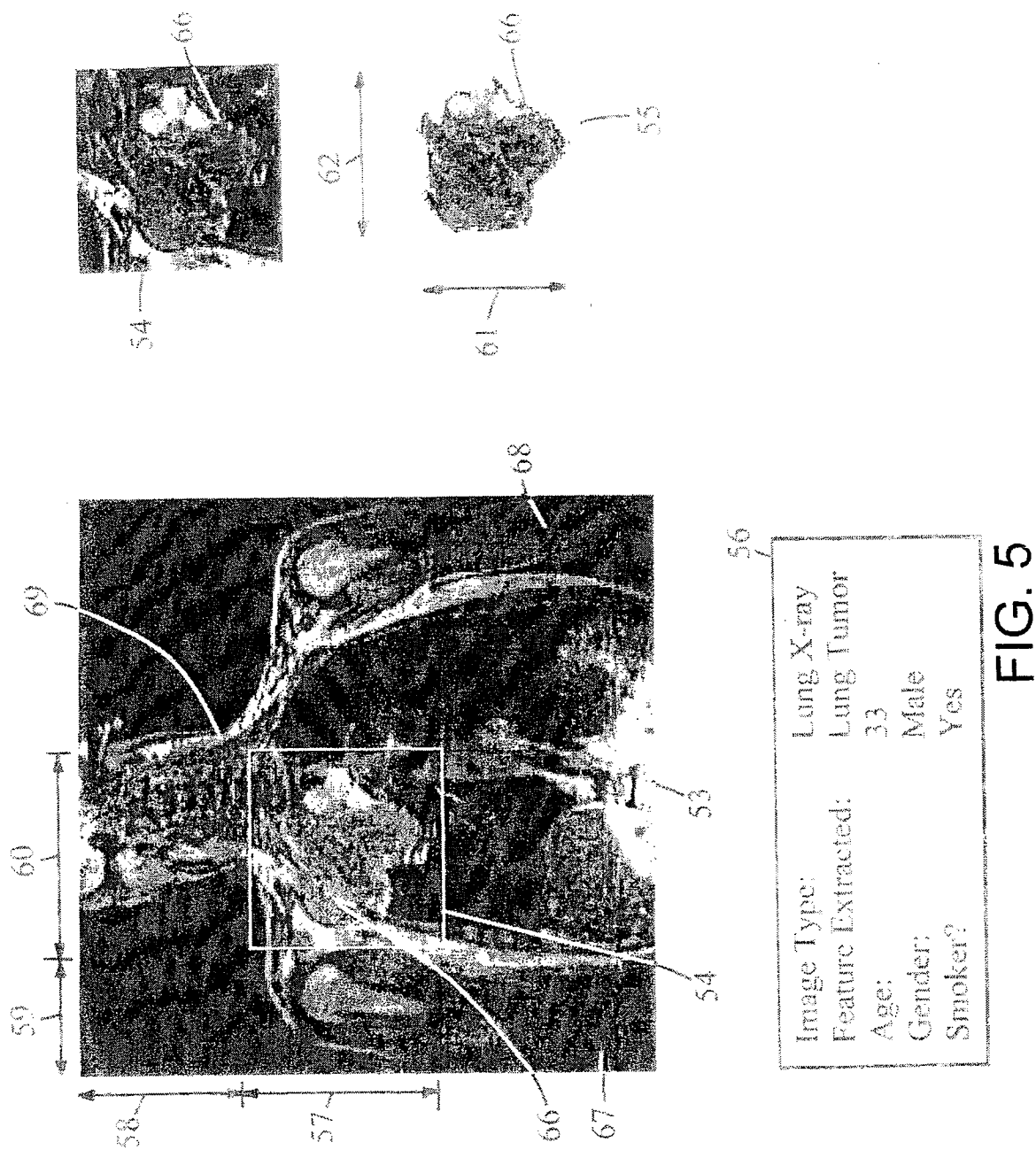


FIG. 4



6/8

Determined Image Info 73	
ROI width	45
ROI height	52
ROI X-coord	100
ROI Y-coord	200
ROI Grey Scale	12
Segment width	28
Segment height	32
Segment X-coord	110
Segment Y-coord	210
Segment Grey Scale	8
Tissue Type:	Tumor
Location:	Chest

Stored
Index 77

FIG. 6

Stored Info Record 74	
ROI width	55
ROI height	62
ROI X-coord	150
ROI Y-coord	300
ROI Grey Scale	18
Segment Width	28
Segment height	32
Segment X-coord	160
Segment Y-coord	310
Segment Grey Scale	15
Tissue Type:	Tumor
Location:	Chest

Stored Info Record 75	
ROI width	43
ROI	54
ROI X-coord	102
ROI Y-coord	200
ROI Grey Scale	11
Segment width	20
Segment height	34
Segment X-coord	111
Segment Y-coord	208
Segment Grey Scale	9
Tissue Type:	Tumor
Location:	Chest

Stored Info Record 76	
ROI width	145
ROI height	152
ROI X-coord	200
ROI Y-coord	300
ROI Grey Scale	112
Segment width	128
Segment height	132
Segment X-coord	210
Segment Y-coord	310
Segment Grey Scale	118
Tissue Type:	Tumor
Location:	Chest

7/8

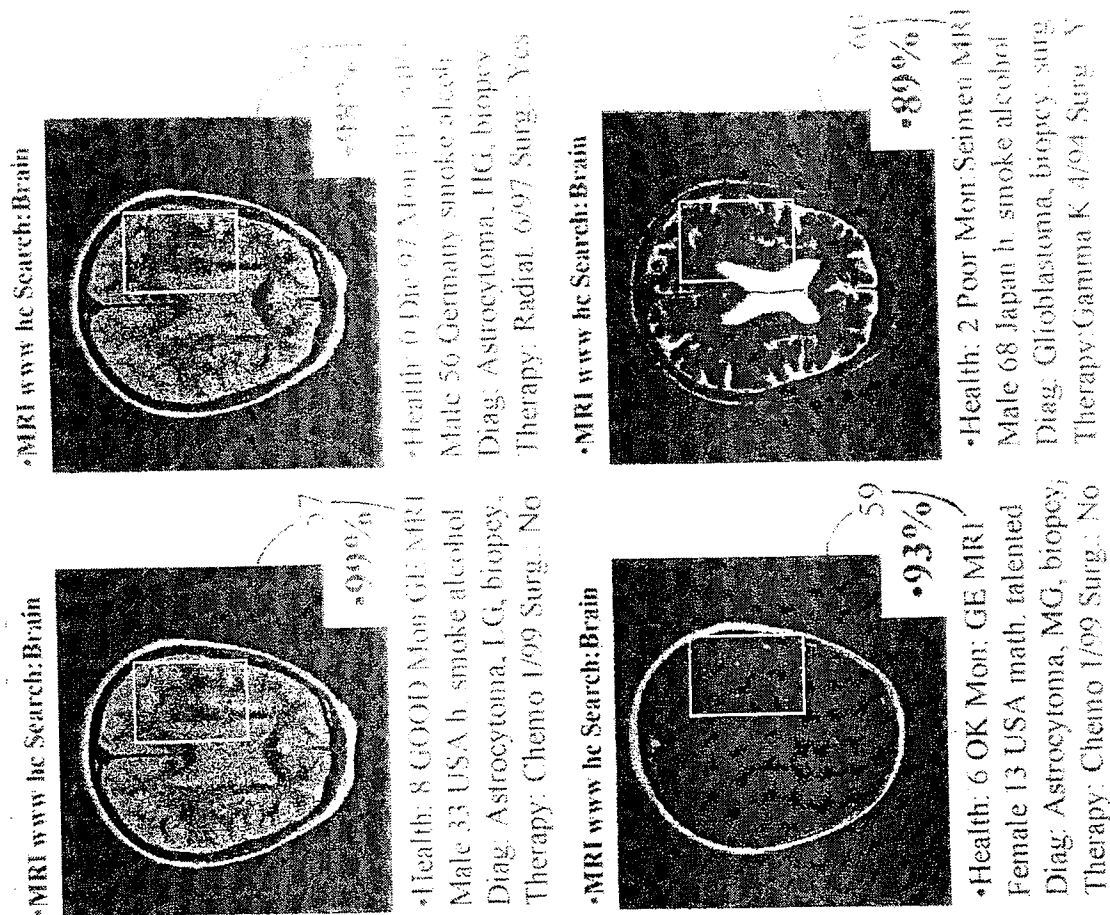
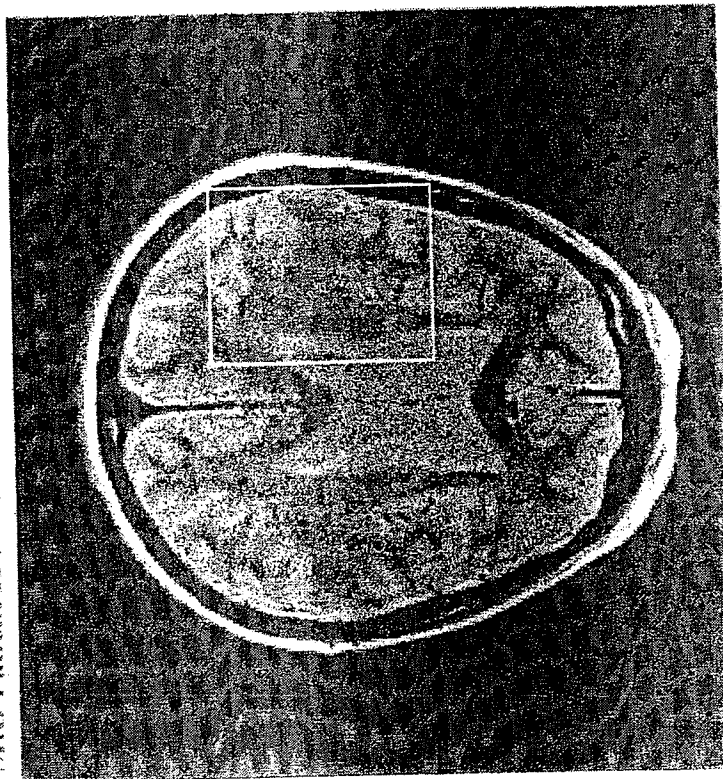


FIG. 7

•MRI Patient ID: NGH00032168-BRAIN, Date:092698



Patient MRI Image. Tumor Detected. Malignant?
#1 March;99%. MALIGNANT. Early Detection.
astrocytoma, Low Grade, Biopsy, Chemotherapy
3 Male, USA, Heavy Smoker, Alcohol, till 1999
Health Good After Chemo. 1/99, GE MRI Diag.
ull MRI Set, Medicine history available in detail.

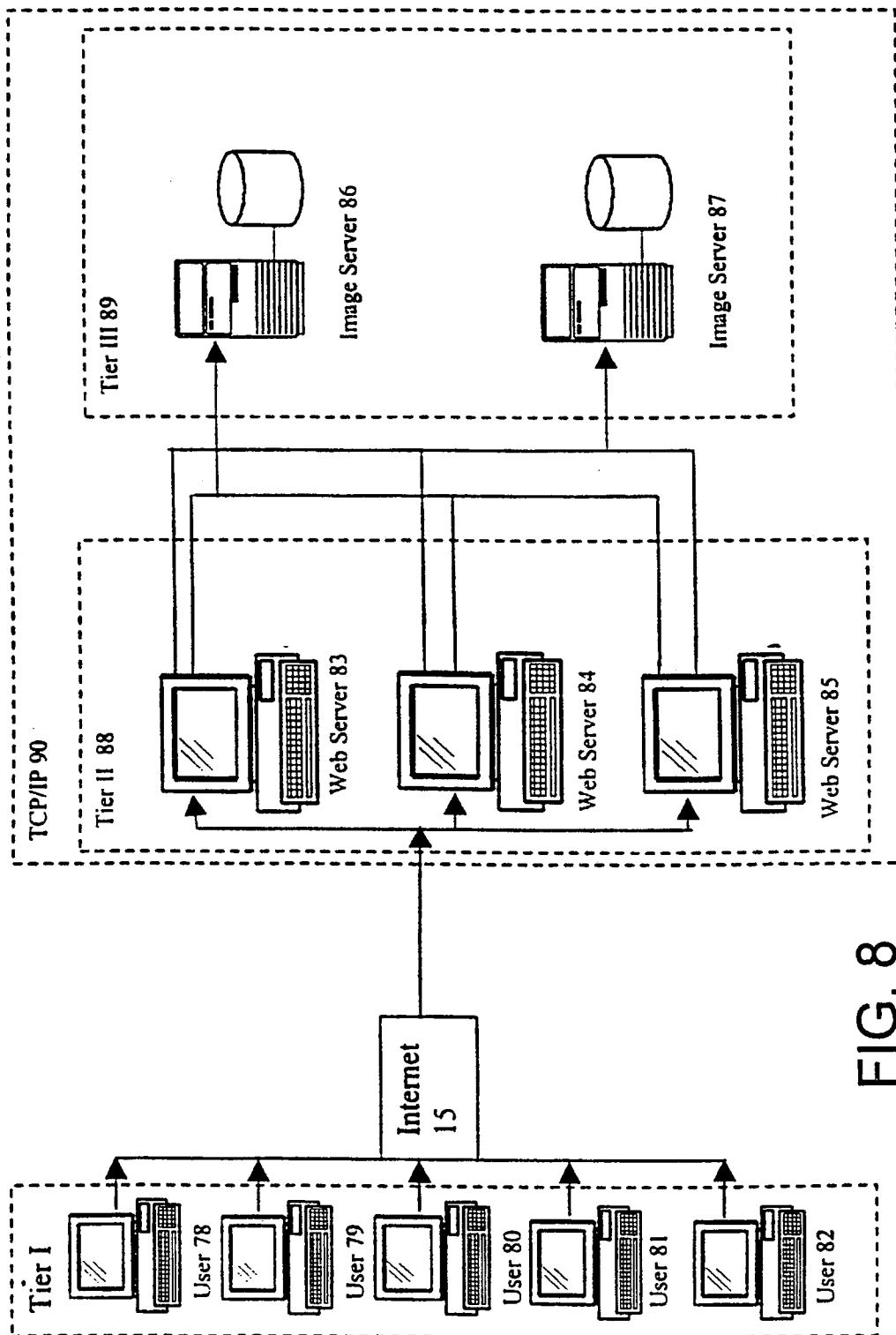


FIG. 8

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/US00/24516

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC(7) : G06K 9/00; G06F 17/30

US CL : 382/128, 218, 305; 707/3, 6

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

U.S. : 382/128, 218, 305; 707/3, 6

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

EAST, IEEE

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	US 4,817,050 A (KOMATSU et al) 28 March 1989, col. 5, lines 18-59.	1-73
Y	US 5,761,655 A (HOFFMAN) 02 June 1998, col. 4, lines 8-29.	1-73
Y	US 5,901,246 A (HOFFBERG et al) 04 May 1999, col. 95, lines 37-68.	1-73
Y	US 5,915,038 A (ABDEL-MOTTALEB et al) 22 June 1999, col. 4, lines 35-47.	1-73

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. ☐ See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:	"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance	"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
"E" earlier document published on or after the international filing date	"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art
"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)	"&" document member of the same patent family
"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means	
"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed	

Date of the actual completion of the international search

30 OCTOBER 2000

Date of mailing of the international search report

14 NOV 2000

Name and mailing address of the ISA/US
Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks
Box PCT
Washington, D.C. 20231

Facsimile No. (703) 305-3230

Authorized officer

MATTHEW C. BELLA

Telephone No. (703) 308-6829